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SHANUNGA
IRIS GARDENS

CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.

Mrs Walter E. Tobie

THE COVER PICTURES.

The pictures on the covers are of two beds of Irises which were set out in July, 1923. These pictures were taken in June, 1924, showing quite a vigorous growth for less than one year.

LOCATION OF SHANUNGA IRIS GARDENS.

The gardens are four miles from Portland and are usually reached by automobile. Some very interested friends come within a little over a mile on street cars and walk up the country road.

Take cars from Congress Street marked Pond Cove or South Portland Heights. About fifteen minutes' ride, getting off at Sawyer Street. We can always be reached by telephone, listed in the directory:

City residence, 3 Deering Street, Portland, Me. (Forest 1684-W).

Summer residence, Sawyer Street, Cape Elizabeth, Me. (Forest 1684-R).

Mail Address:

Mrs. Walter E. Tobie, 3 Deering Street, Portland, Maine.

The Iris

"If you yield to the magic spell of the Iris, it will lead you across the border into a wonderland of delight, for an Iris garden is a floral world in itself, so vast that to mention all the interesting forms and varieties would be impossible."

Of all the familiar annuals, perennials, bulbs or shrubs, no one is so desirable for a hobby as bearded Iris (*Pogoniris*). We all love Roses but they are almost heart-breaking as a hobby in Maine. We must have them if we have room in our little gardens, but after a severe winter we often see our choicest roses killed to the ground and that is indeed a tragedy. A climber that we have trained over some arbor with much labor may have to be cut back so that we get no bloom.

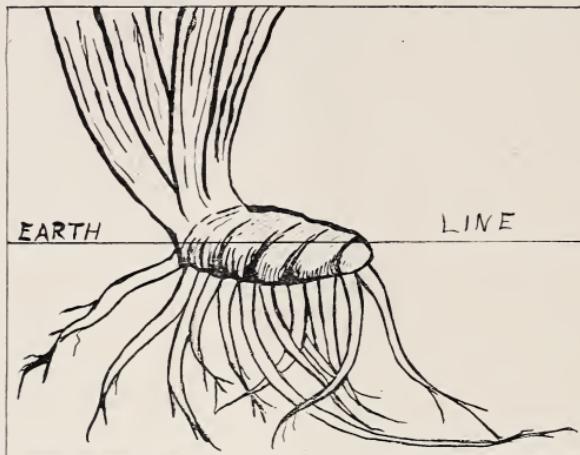
Peonies are wonderful for a hobby if one has much room, but they should always be planted in September or October, while Irises may be planted at any time when the ground can be worked.

Sweet Peas are most interesting and delightful but must be planted every year very early in the Spring at a time when it is hard to work the ground in Maine. Many people find much delight in Gladiolus and Dahlias but their great objection is that they must be taken up each Fall and stored in just the right place.

But anyone can grow most of the Bearded Irises in any garden as long as they give them plenty of sun and drainage.

To My Garden Friends Who Are Beginners.

The most common mistake is to plant Irises too deeply. An Iris should be planted in the soil



as in the sketch above "like a duck on the water." The sketch also gives an idea of a standard division. The thick fleshy part of the root is called a rhizome. It is sometimes a surprise to a beginner in ordering choice and rare varieties to find that they do not receive groups or large clumps of rhizomes. After ordering a few one soon learns about the average size to expect.

In the inexpensive varieties a group is sometimes received, consisting of "parent" rhizome with one or more "daughter" rhizomes or perhaps even a "grand-parent" may be received.

An ordinary healthy rhizome increases in this way.

1. "Grandparent"
2. "Daughters"
3. "Grand-daughters"
4. "Great Grand-daughters"



After several years the younger rhizomes form almost a complete circle about the old rhizome. The old rhizome usually withers or rots away and should be cut out to give more room for the younger growth.

Bearded Iris should be divided in from three to six years or when the flowering becomes diminished.

When dividing and replanting, set rhizomes several inches apart. The number of inches must be determined by whether or not a quick garden effect is wanted. For quick mass effect six to nine inches would be about right, but if they are planted twelve inches apart they will not require dividing so soon.

In ordering for landscape or garden effect we would advise getting three or more of a kind. In the less expensive varieties they are often sold for a little less where three or more are ordered.

Soil and Fertilizers.

First Irises must have good drainage and plenty of sun. They will grow in almost any soil but must not be crowded by other plants or stand in moisture. This is one cause of root rot. Do not mistake the rotting of the "grand-parent" root for the disease called root-rot. The first is simply the natural way of getting rid of the old rhizome.

It is well to add lime, bone meal, and wood or coal ashes about once a year, at any season that is most convenient for the gardener to scatter it on and work it into the soil. Ours is rather a clayey soil. If your soil is sandy you will not need the coal ashes. Never use barn-yard manure.

The Iris is rather a shallow rooter, making it very easy to dig and easy to plant.

They stand severe frost and enjoy the dry, hot summers that we often have. They love to bake in the sun after their season of bloom is over. We seldom water them artificially but it is said that they bloom best if they have an average amount of rain before their blooming season. So, if your garden is sunny, well drained, that is on a slope or side hill, you may hope for great success in the growing of Irises.

Almost any garden has plenty of moisture in Spring and again we usually have Fall rains which are very beneficial in enlarging the root growth.

It is a joy to find a perennial which can be so easily handled and grown in Maine and it is a pleasure to be able at any season to take up either a small section or a whole plant for a gardening friend.

Time to Plant.

July is the preferred time to divide and replant, although the Bearded Irises may be moved at any time that the soil can be worked, even when they are in full bloom. One great advantage in planting at this time is that they may more easily be arranged for blending colors. I divide my expensive plants after the flowering season, sometimes even waiting several weeks longer for seed to mature.

If Irises are planted after September first, care must be taken that they are covered with evergreen or some similar covering to keep the rhizomes from being heaved by the freezing and thawing of Winter and early Spring. After the first Winter they will need no covering. My Irises have all stood weather as low as 20 below zero and as high as 90 to 100 above.

Troubles.

Irises are sometimes troubled with root rot. This may be cut away and destroyed, but if they are planted in a well drained, sunny position, there is seldom much of such trouble. Another trouble which sometimes occurs is borers. With a little experience one can see where the small borer is at work and check it before it gets into the root.

During recent years, both in this country and Europe, the growing of Irises has become a fad with many gardeners and many have tried the fascinating pastime of growing new varieties from seed. Many hours are spent by the originators in the blooming season in hybridizing.

Hybrid Irises are not usually prolific seeders, so great care is taken of the seed pods which are formed during the Summer. They are carefully marked, checked in lists and guarded until at last the tip of the pod opens, showing that they are ripe enough to pick.

The seeds are carefully stored until late in the Fall when they are planted. They are not planted earlier because it is best for them not to germinate until the following Spring.

New and fine varieties seldom come from chance seeding and it is desirable to use very fine robust varieties for seed parents. The common Irises are very apt to produce rather mediocre seedlings.

It is with great expectations that we see the tiny seedlings come up in May, and we transplant when they show three or four small leaves, to about nine inches apart. All this first Summer they just grow leaves and form roots. Perhaps the second Summer some of the seedlings may bloom but more often it will be the third or fourth Summer before they bloom and show their color and shape.

After working over the seedling beds all this time it is with intense interest that we go each day to see the new blooms. The merits of each is decided upon, and some may even be thought worthy of a name, and later be introduced to the public.

As you become better acquainted with growing Irises perhaps you will try hand pollination and grow some original varieties from your own seeds. You surely have an interesting adventure before you.

The American Iris Society was formed in 1920 and is in a very thriving condition at the present time. Join it by all means and get all of their back bulletins if you are studying Irises. The Symposium in Bulletin 5 of the Society, published May, 1922, expresses in percentage the consensus of opinion of twenty-three of the foremost iris specialists in the country. The figures given to the left of the name of variety indicates for the amateur far truer values than can be given by the works of any one grower.

In the case of novelties no rating has been possible and the purchasers only guide is the description of the variety and the reputation of the introducer.

Bulletins 6 and 7 give authoritative descriptions of almost all the varieties I list, and Bulletin 1 is on culture. I believe you may purchase the Bulletins, without becoming a member, by

writing to the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Robert S. Sturtevant, Wellesley Farms, Massachusetts. The Society recommends for discard all varieties rated below 60 per cent. I list none below 70 per cent.

At the right of the name of each variety will be found the name of the originator, together with the year introduced.

The standards are the upright petals and the falls the drooping petals.

In the following list of my surplus Irises, I have not given the height as I find it differs in different gardens and in different parts of my own garden.

Irises are almost indescribable, as one little girl said in trying to describe the Iris, "I really can't tell you what color it is, but it's every kind of fairy color."

The descriptions in this list are from observations in my own gardens and in many cases from the descriptions given in the catalogues of the originators. The rather odd terms of Dr. Ridgeway's "Color Standards and Nomenclature" will be noticed in many of the descriptions.

My stock of the more recent introductions is limited. I offer this list chiefly for the convenience of our garden visitors who take more than a passing interest in the Iris. The Irises at Shanunga bloom all through June, several hundred varieties, but the height of the bloom is usually toward the middle of the month. The earliness or lateness of the Spring makes the exact time uncertain. We appreciate having our visitors express their opinions of our new seedling blooms.

You are welcome to our gardens at all seasons if you enjoy the bulbs of Spring, the little rock plants, and the perennials.



Irises for 1927

SHANUNGA IRIS GARDENS

MAIL ADDRESS:

MRS. WALTER E. TOBIE, 3 DEERING ST., PORTLAND, MAINE

I have a small surplus of the following Irises for this year. Deliveries will be made after July 1st unless otherwise requested. Remittance may be made with order in any form most convenient for you. I make a practice of refunding money for any variety that I cannot furnish.

As we advance in the study of the Bearded Iris the tendency is to eliminate the older varieties in favor of the newer ones that are real improvements on the old. For this reason many old favorites are not listed. I have, also, dropped many varieties that do not please me in my garden although they may make a fine showing in some gardens where soil and other conditions are different. Even in my garden, varieties that have not come up to their catalogue description in one place, when moved a few feet, prove their real worth by growing and flowering beautifully. I have not printed the rating figures this year as many will be changed by the 1927 Symposium.

An odd number of plants usually makes the best garden group, and I advise taking advantage of the lower cost of three or more in many cases. Some of these varieties may be furnished at much lower prices for ten or more.

Mixed varieties and unnamed seedlings will be sold ten plants for \$1.00.

I have listed several new and rare varieties this year for the first time.

I am importing some wonderful plants from England and France, but increase from these cannot be sold until two years have expired. This is a ruling of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Amateurs who were satisfied last year with Queen of May or Her Majesty, this year must have Georgia, Susan Bliss, Dream or Wild Rose. Of course we cannot let our old loves go entirely, but they must take a less prominent place in the garden picture.

"Just one word of warning: If you would avoid becoming an Iris enthusiast never let yourself acquire beyond the fifth variety—more than that will lead on and on into a veritable garden of enchantment."

List of Surplus Irises

| | |
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| Afterglow: (Sturt. 1917) | \$.75 |
| Misty lavender lit with yellow at the center. | |
| Alcazar: (Vilmorin 1910) | .50 |
| Three plants for \$1.00 Dark red-violet and lavender on tall widely branched stalks. | |
| Amas: (From Asia Minor 1885) | .50 |
| Three plants for \$1.00 Very large and beautiful flower. Blue-purple. "One of the parents of Dominion and Lent A. Williamson." | |
| Ambassadeur: (Vilm. 1920) | 2.00 |
| Red-bronze colorings. "Finest all-round Iris of recent introduction." | |
| Aphrodite: (Dykes 1922) | 10.00 |
| Dark purplish pink. (Phlox purple of Ridgeway Chart.) | |
| Asia: (Yeld 1916) | 4.00 |
| Broad standards with gold at base. Falls light violet, flaring. An Iris of quality and distinction. | |
| Aurora: (Foster 1909) | .50 |
| The tallest pale pink. | |
| Autocrat: (Cleveland 1920) | .75 |
| Three plants for \$2.00 A violet bicolor with flaring falls. Is always much admired by visitors. | |
| Ballerine: (Vilmorin 1920) | 2.00 |
| Large fragrant violet-blue flowers. Mr. G. C. Pilkington of England considers it nearly perfect in form. | |
| Blue Jay: (Farr 1913) | .50 |
| Three plants for \$1.00 "Standards, clear blue; falls intense dark blue." | |
| Bluet: (Sturt. 1918) | .50 |
| A free flowering blue-lavender. Makes a fine low mass effect. | |
| Brandywine: (Farr 1920) | 3.00 |
| "Light chicory blue, slightly ruffled." | |
| Cecile Minture: (Farr 1921) | 1.00 |
| Three plants for \$2.00 Soft cattleya-rose. Light beard. One of the good pink-tones varieties for mass effect. | |
| Chlorinda: (Mor. 1920, Sturt. 1921) | 4.00 |
| An exceptionally large amber yellow, the falls slightly veined. | |

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| Circe: (Sturt. 1921) | (Three plants for \$2.00) | 1.00 |
| Deep violet with ruffled standards and flaring falls. | | |
| Colias: (Williamson 1925) | | 1.00 |
| "Opaque yellow that carries well." | | |
| Cordon Blue: (Sturt. 1921) | (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| Blue-violet, of value for garden group. | | |
| Corrida: (Millet) | (Three plants for \$2.00) | .75 |
| "A very light, crisp effect in bluish violet." Every one likes it. | | |
| Dalila: (Denis 1914) | | 1.50 |
| Standards flesh white. Falls dahlia purple. Not a vigorous grower. Much admired. | | |
| Daphne: (Bliss 1920) | | 3.00 |
| Standards very white. Falls blue with white edge. A better Rhein Nixe. Somewhat like Mildred Presby. | | |
| Delicatissima: (Millet 1914) | | 1.50 |
| One of the best "pinks." A flower of exquisite coloring. | | |
| Donna Nook: (Perry 1919) | | 2.00 |
| A good tall Iris of a bright and deep blue purple. | | |
| Dr. Bernice: (L. Hooper 1867) | | |
| (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| "Standards honey yellow. Falls overlaid with Burnt Lake." Plant near yellow Irises or Day Lilies. | | |
| Dream: (Sturt. 1918) | | 2.00 |
| A pink pallida and very popular. | | |
| Edouard Michel: (Verdier 1904) | | |
| (Three plants for \$2.00) | 1.00 | |
| Rosy violet falls, a shade deeper than the standards which are frilled. | | |
| E. L. Crandall: (Farr 1915) | (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| Standards pure white, falls heavily bordered. Deep blue at base. | | |
| Fairy: (Kennicott 1905) | | .50 |
| White, delicately suffused with opal tints. Fragrant and fine for a cut flower. | | |
| Flavescens: (De Can.) | (Three plants for 1.00) | .50 |
| Delicate shade of soft yellow. Fine for massing. | | |
| Frank'in Beynon: (Perry 1923) | | 2.00 |
| Rosy mauve self. Darker, taller and larger than Mrs. Alan Gray. Long season of bloom. | | |

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| Frank M. Thomas: (Thomas) | | 2.00 |
| Standards pale dappled violet. Falls white to cream edged violet. | | |
| Fro: (F. and K. 1910) (Four plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| Standards deep gold. Falls brilliant chestnut brown. | | |
| Georgia: (Farr 1920) | 1.50 | |
| One of best pink varieties to date. | | |
| Goldcrest: (Dykes 1914) | 1.00 | |
| Bright violet blue with conspicuous yellow beard. Small rhizomes; slow in growth. | | |
| Grevin: (Vilm 1920) | 2.00 | |
| Red violet with buff center. | | |
| Her Majesty: (Perry 1903) | .50 | |
| Standards rose-pink. Falls same color veined darker. | | |
| Homer C.: (Morr. 1922, Sturt. 1925) | 10.00 | |
| "Richer than Opera." | | |
| Iris King: (G. and K. 1907) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| Standards rich golden yellow with shades of fawn. Falls garnet-brown shaded red, yellow border. | | |
| James Boyd: (Farr 1915) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| Standards clear light blue. Falls dark violet tipped and edged lighter. | | |
| Japanesque: (Farr 1921) (Three plants for \$2.00) | .75 | |
| Six petals spread horizontally in the form of a Japanese Iris. Standards lavender white flecked lilac; falls deep violet edged with pale lavender, coppery yellow beard. | | |
| Jeanne d'Arc: (Verdier 1907) | | |
| (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| White frilled lilac. A beautiful plicata. | | |
| Juniata: (Farr 1909) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| One of the tallest. Standards and falls clear blue, deeper than Pallida Dalmatica. | | |
| Kalos: (Sass. 1924) | 5.00 | |
| Standards white, lightly veined and flecked pale rose, full, arching and slightly ruffled. Falls same dainty coloring. Prominent yellow beard. Total effect pink. | | |
| Kathryn Fryer: (Fryer 1917) | | |
| (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| Standards large, bright yellow. Falls velvety maroon-red veined white. | | |

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| Koya: (Sturt. 1920) | .50 |
| A deep violet self. The haft veined on white. | |
| Lent A. Williamson: (Wmsn. 1918) | .75 |
| Massive in stalk, growth and flower. Standards lavender-violet, falls velvety royal purple. Rhizomes are large and they increase rapidly. | |
| Leonidas: (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| Standards clear mauve; falls rosy mauve. Fine for massing. | |
| Lohengrin: (G. and K. 1910) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| Lilac rose self, ruffled. Fine for massing. | |
| Lord of June: (Yeld 1911) (Three plants for \$3.50) | 1.25 |
| Standards pale lavender blue, falls rich deep lavender violet. An exceedingly beautiful flower. | |
| Loreley: (G. and K. about 1909) | |
| (Five plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| Standards light yellow. Falls ultramarine bordered cream. Splendid landscape variety. | |
| Lycaena: (Winsw. 1925) | 1.00 |
| "Standards white, falls deep shade of rich purple margined lighter." Superior to Rhein Nixe and equal to Daphne. | |
| Ma Mie (Cayeux 1906) | .50 |
| Standards pure white frilled blue, falls pure white margined blue. Always a favorite. | |
| Mandraliscea: | .50 |
| Rich lavender purple self. Large and handsome. Early. | |
| Mary Orth: (Farr 1920) | 1.00 |
| Standards a light shade and falls a deep shade of blue violet. A large dome shaped flower of good form. | |
| Mildred Presby: (Farr 1923) | 3.00 |
| Standards white, falls rich dark velvety pansy-violet with narrow edge of lavender-white. | |
| Milky Way: (Sturt. 1922) | 1.75 |
| Clear white penciled with delicate violet on the haft. | |
| Mithras: (G. and K. 1910) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| "Standards yellow, falls brilliant wine-red with narrow border of deep yellow. Very showy." | |
| Mme. Durrand: (Denis 1912) | 5.00 |
| Iridescent buff flecked with lilac and amber; large blooms on long branching stems. | |

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| Monsignor: (Vilm 1907) | (Four plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| Standards unveined violet, falls same shade with veining and margin of deep purple. Beautiful rich coloring. | | |
| Mother of Pearl: (Sturt. 1917, Kund. 1921) | | 2.50 |
| “An exceptional soft lavender with a lustrous texture displaying all the iridescent colors of mother of pearl.” | | |
| Mount Penn: (Farr 1909) | | .75 |
| Standards lavender-rose, falls crimson-lilac, deep orange beard. | | |
| Mrs. A. K. Lodge: (Wettengel) | | .50 |
| Light lilac-pink, somewhat like Mrs. Alan Gray but much larger and finer. | | |
| Mrs. A. M. Brand: (Fryer 1919) | | .50 |
| Standards large erect white, falls white slightly veined or tinted violet. Orange beard, fragrant. | | |
| Mrs. Hetty Matson: (Per. 1923) | | 5.00 |
| One of the best purple bicolors. | | |
| Myth: (Sturt. 1918) | | 1.00 |
| Verbena violet, large and well formed. | | |
| Nancy Orne: (Sturt. 1921) | | .75 |
| “A lovely rose-purple with buff tinted styles.” | | |
| Naushon: (Sturt. 1920) | | .50 |
| “Mauve and pansy-violet, with the effect of Alcazar from a distance.” | | |
| Navajo: (Farr 1913) | | .50 |
| Standards light bronzy yellow shaded lavender, falls deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow. | | |
| Neptune: (Yeld 1916) | | .75 |
| Purple bicolor, tall well branched stems. Large blooms with spreading falls. | | |
| Nibelungen: (G. and K. 1910) | (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| Standards olive buff, falls petunia-violet bordered buff. Should be planted with Shekinah. | | |
| Nine Wells: (Foster 1909) | | .75 |
| A fine tall bicolor. Dark and velvety. | | |
| Nuee D'Orange: (Verd. 1905) | | .50 |
| Standards pallid purple-drab, falls bronze and purple. Odd coloring. | | |

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| Ochracea: (Den. 1919) | | 1.50 |
| Dull old gold with center of fall darkened by violet. Once named "Sunset." | | |
| Odoratissima: | .75 | |
| Uniform shade of rich lavender blue, sweetly scented. | | |
| Opera: (Vilm. 1916) | 1.00 | |
| Standards dark purple bronze, falls similar coloring but much deeper and richer. Root growth rather small. | | |
| Oporto: (Yeld 1911) | .50 | |
| "Red-purple, almost a self. Large flowers." | | |
| Oriflamme: (Vilm. 1904) | .75 | |
| Standards lavender of great size, falls deep velvety violet-blue. Immense handsome blooms. | | |
| Pallida Dalmatica: (1600) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| Standards and falls, clear lavender-blue shading to pale silvery blue at base. Unusually heavy glaucous foliage. An old favorite. | | |
| Parc de Neuilly: (Verd. 1910) | .50 | |
| Plum-purple self, orange beard. A fine seed parent. Gives striking garden effect. One of the best late purples. | | |
| Parisiana: (Vilm. 1911) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| "Standards white dotted and shaded lilac, falls white frilled lilac at edge." | | |
| Paxatawny: (Farr 1918) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| Standards pale parma-violet, suffused sulphur yellow, falls darker with brown reticulations. | | |
| Perfection: (Barr about 1880) | .50 | |
| (Three plants for 1.00) | | |
| Standards light blue, falls dark violet-purple, much admired as a garden clump. | | |
| Petite Vitry: (Cayeux 1906) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| A very rich purple self colored Iris, and while not as large as Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, it is very dis- tinctive. | | |
| Pocahontas: (Farr 1915) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 | |
| Pure white, faintly bordered pale blue. | | |
| Princess Beatrice: (Three plants for \$2.00) | .75 | |
| A selected form of Pallida Dalmatica, cool lavender and of exceptional substance and satiny texture. | | |

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| Princess Osra: (Bliss 1922) | | 4.00 |
| "Clear white with fine spots and veinings of purple. Well branched, large bloom. By far the finest of its type." | | |
| Princess Victoria Louise: (G. and K. 1910) | | |
| (Four plants for \$1.00) | | .50 |
| Standards sulphur yellow, falls rich plum bordered cream. | | |
| Prosper Laugier: (Verdier 1914) | | |
| (Three plants for \$1.00) | | .50 |
| "Standards bronze-red, falls ruby-purple." | | |
| Prospero: (Yeld 1920) | | 1.50 |
| Standards pale lavender, falls deep red-purple, lighter at margins. Very tall, well branched. | | |
| Quaker Lady: Farr (1909) (Three plants for \$1.00) | | .50 |
| Standards smoky lavender, with yellow shadings. Falls ageratum, blue and old gold. Dainty and charming. Admired by everyone. | | |
| Queen Caterina: (Sturt. 1917) | | 1.25 |
| A large iridescent pale lavender violet, a general favorite. Blooms over long period. | | |
| Red Cloud: (Farr 1913) (Four plants for \$1.00) | | .50 |
| Standards rosy lavender to bronze, falls velvety crimson-maroon reticulated yellow. Very near red. | | |
| Reverie: (Sturt. 1920) | | 8.00 |
| Standards colonial buff flushed with pink, falls an unusual tone of red. I agree with Miss Sturtevant when she says, "It is as near perfection as any in my garden." The supply never equals the demand. | | |
| Rhein Nixe: (G. & K. 1910) (Three plants for \$1.00) | | .50 |
| Standards of the purest white. Falls rich purple with white border. Very decorative in the garden. | | |
| Rosealba: (Bliss 1919) | | 3.00 |
| "By far the finest red in a mass." Makes a fine vel- vety landscape group. Individually the flowers are fine specimens. Medium height and size, very free blooming. | | |
| Sarabande: (Sturt. 1918) | | .75 |
| "Standards cream shaded with pink, falls velvety blue-violet with a fawn border; an unusual blend." | | |
| Sea Gull: (Farr 1920) (Three plants for \$1.00) | | .50 |
| "Standards white, dome shaped, falls white faintly shaded blue and netted with narrow blue lines or veins. A large and unusual flower which is appropri- ately named. | | |

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| Seminole: (Farr 1920) | | 1.00 |
| Standards soft velvet rose, falls rich velvety crimson. Fine for a distant red purple mass. | | |
| Shalimar: (Int. Wallace 1916) | (Three plants for \$2.00) | 1.00 |
| Violet blue self of rich coloring. Of Trojana origin. | | |
| Shekinah: (Sturt. 1918) | (Three plants for \$2.25) | 1.25 |
| The first pale yellow of Pallida habit, and probably the most widely and deservedly known of all Miss Sturtevant's seedlings. | | |
| Shelford Chieftain: (Foster 1909) | (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| "A lavender bicolor of vigorous growth." | | |
| Sherwin Wright: (Kokankie 1915) | (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| Purest yellow. Small flower of medium height. We are hoping for a seedling of this color with Pallida habit. | | |
| Shrewsbury: (Farr 1916) | (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| Standards rosy bronze, falls violet purple with lighter shadings; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors. | | |
| Sindjkha: (Sturt. 1918) | | .75 |
| "An iris of very fine quality; a combination of sub- dued lavender and buff; beautiful and a proved favor- ite with garden visitors." | | |
| Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau: (Millet 1914) | | 2.00 |
| "This is the most brilliant violet-blue bicolor in exist- ence, and never fails to attract. There is nothing quite like it, and no planting should be without it." One of our favorites. | | |
| Stamboul: (Int. Wallace 1916) | | 1.00 |
| Standards wisteria violet, falls rich violet blue. Of cypriana parentage. | | |
| Steepway: (Scott 1922) | | 1.00 |
| A smooth purple tinted flower with reflections of peacock-blue, apricot, and nile green. Indescribable tints. | | |
| Susan Bliss: (Bliss, Wal. 1922) | | 5.00 |
| "Mellow pink, a delicate, lovely tint especially effec- tive in the distance; the plant of rapant growth." | | |
| Swatara: (Farr 1918) | (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| Standards lobelia-blue, suffused bronzy yellow at base, falls bright violet, with conspicuous orange beard. Large flower. | | |

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| Sweet Lavender: (Bliss 1919) | 1.75 |
| Standards pale lavender, falls horizontal very broad and of a deep rose-lavender, the general effect being a lovely shade of rose mauve. | |
| Tamar: (Bliss 1920) | 1.00 |
| “Red-lilac, the color deepening below the beard. A wonderful grower and of stately carriage.” | |
| Thecla: (Williamson 1925) | 1.00 |
| “A healthy vigorous iris bearing its beautiful flowers in the greatest profusion. Standards bright clear mauve, the spreading falls purple. Especially good in mass or large clump.” | |
| Tintallion: (Sturt. 1921) (Three plants for \$2.50) | 1.00 |
| “White melting into deep purple at the tip of the flaring falls, a favorite of mine because of its style.” | |
| Trojana: (Wild, Int. by Kerner) | .50 |
| Standards overlapping light lavender violet, falls manganese-violet, drooping. Beard blue. Very little of the authentic variety in cultivation. Much used in producing new varieties. | |
| Troost: (Denis 1908) | 1.00 |
| “Standards deep rosy purple, falls paler, veined violet, which changes to brown in the upper part. The general color being a wonderful shade of very deep pink.” | |
| Virginia Moore: (Shull 1921) | 1.25 |
| Yellow-chrome, one of the new yellows, taller than Sherwin Wright. | |
| Warrior: (Sturt. 1922) | 2.00 |
| Heavy and rich in effect, the purple shaded flowers of largest size. | |
| White Knight: (Saunders 1916) | 1.00 |
| A very fine medium size, late white. | |
| Wild Rose: (Sturt. 1921) | 3.50 |
| “In some lights almost the exact shade of the Prairie rose, but with a silvery finish of unusual smoothness and of firm texture.” | |
| W. J. Fryer: (Fryer 1917) | 1.00 |
| “Standards large buff yellow, falls maroon with yellow border, center overshadowed violet.” | |
| Wyomissing: (Farr 1909) (Three plants for \$1.00) | .50 |
| A small creamy pink, that makes a good mass. A rapid grower. | |



SHANUNGA IRIS GARDENS

CAPE ELIZABETH, MAINE

